

SENATE APPROVES RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF MEN IN SERVICE

House Joint Resolution Authorizing President to Act Is Amended and Returned.

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Lower Body Disagrees to All the Suggested Changes and Appoints Conference.

The joint resolution providing for the draft of the National Guard into the service of the United States, which was amended and passed by the Senate last evening, was returned to the House today for approval or rejection of the Senate amendments.

The House by a divisional vote of 119 to 55 disagreed to the Senate amendment eliminating a million-dollar relief appropriation for dependent families of enlisted men drafted into the federal military service. The House asked a conference on the resolution and named Representatives Hay, Dent and Anthony as conferees for the House.

All Senate amendments to the resolution were disagreed to without discussion, including the striking out of the declaration that in the opinion of Congress an emergency exists warranting the drafting of the militia into the federal service and the elimination of reference to provisions of the army regulation act, which action, some members believe, would give the President power of conscription over national guardsmen.

The Senate appointed as its conferees on the Hay resolution Senators Chamberlain, Warren and Hitchcock.

The resolution was not passed by the Senate until after a one-million-dollar appropriation to aid dependent families of those so drafted had been stricken out and a provision substituted under which guardsmen having families dependent on them could be excused from service. The amendment declaring that an emergency now exists requiring the service of troops other than the regular army also was eliminated.

Meaning of Clause in Doubt.

There was some confusion over the exact meaning of the draft authorization as finally adopted. Senator Clark of Wyoming, who moved to strike out the declaration of an emergency, included in his motion a proposal to eliminate also a qualifying clause limiting the draft authorization on section III of the army reorganization bill. The qualification was attached in the House to exclude from the draft such National Guardsmen as would not take voluntarily the required oath for federal service.

Senator Clark's amendment, however, was accepted by the House. The committee of the military committee, and the preamble and qualifying clause were stricken out without discussion and by unanimous consent.

Variance of Views.

The language of the resolution as adopted was construed in some quarters as giving the President an unlimited power of conscription over all National Guardsmen. It reads: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to draft into the military service of the United States all able-bodied members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves, to serve not exceeding three years unless sooner discharged."

Senator Clark said his motion did not contemplate giving a conscription power to the President but did intend to construe the amended resolution as conferring such authority. The qualifying clause referring to section III of the army reorganization bill had been an unnecessary and cumbersome provision, he said, likely to restrain the President by making the draft authorization dependent upon a single section of the army bill.

It was said by the House that the amended resolution did in fact give the President conscription power it would be modified in conference.

Appropriation Stricken Out.

The appropriation for relief of dependent families of drafted guardsmen was stricken out by a vote of 45 to 30, after an all-day debate. Under the provision substituted the Secretary of War would be authorized to prepare and submit on their own applications, all militiamen who have families depending on them for support. Twenty-one democrats and nine republicans voted to retain the million-dollar appropriation. The resolution itself was adopted without a roll call.

Senator Sherman of Illinois offered an amendment just before the final vote was taken incorporating in the resolution a verbal declaration of war against the German government. The amendment was proposed on motion of Senator Chamberlain, but not until the Illinois senator had said he was in the House in preparing for contingencies in Mexico.

Wary of Listening to Words.

"I am weary of listening to mere forms of words," Senator Sherman declared. "Congress should declare here and now that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the German government of Mexico. It is the same of idiosyncrasy to inquire of a man what his purpose is after he shoots you in the face."

Senator Sherman recalled that three months ago he had introduced a resolution authorizing the President to call out 50,000 troops for use on the border. That resolution has slumbered in committee.

"Three months would have been a good time in which to prepare and equip the militia," said Mr. Sherman. "Perhaps a case would not be so desperate. Today we find that the United States is not supplied with arms or ammunition. They have not even horsehoes for their cavalry. There is no money to buy them. My state ready to leave, and they cannot even find a horsehoe."

Three Months of Lost Time.

"There has been three months of lost time. Today if we had to push an expedition across the border there is not a man fit for the task, but the regular army."

Mr. Sherman told how private citizens of Chicago made a subscription to buy machine guns for the National Guard, only to find that the guns could be bought at the factories were making them to send to Europe.

"You can't take them over, either, unless you declare war," he declared. "This is the result of 'watchful waiting,' this is your boasted 'patience.' This is the way we have muddled things through; we have waited, and I suppose we always shall. It is more than a crime to have wasted these three long months. Here we are, walking in a fool's paradise, hoping that something will happen to take us out of our dream."

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RECRUITING STATION ACTIVITY CONTINUES

Store at 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue Center of Enlistment Work Today in District.

VOLUNTEERS BEING SENT DIRECT TO FORT MYER

Applicants Unable Satisfactorily to Answer How Dependents Would Be Supported Are Rejected.

The center of enlistment today is the station at 1225 Pennsylvania avenue, where men are not only being sworn in, but are being examined immediately and sent at once to Fort Myer. There was a busy hum around the station all morning, and Maj. Clarence V. Sayer and his assistants had their hands full attending to all who wanted to enlist.

In the back of the long store, behind an American flag draped across the hall, the shadowy figures of recruits and examining doctors were dimly seen, the latest soldiers in the National Guard strangely fitting around the protection of the Stars and Stripes which they had just sworn to protect. It was yesterday that it was seen that the L street army had lost its position as the center of recruiting, owing to the lack of volunteers with automobiles willing to bring the men from the other station to the L street examining station. The number of men applying to be sworn in soon got too great to readily transport with the limited facilities at the command of Maj. Sayer, so it was decided to conduct the whole process at the Pennsylvania avenue station.

Scarcity of Automobiles. The strange lack of desire, seemingly, on the part of Washingtonians to give the use of their automobiles for certain parts of the day to carry sworn-in men to the camp was commented on this morning by those in charge of the station. It was said that more Maryland residents have volunteered this service by far than have residents of Washington, and that the price for the patriotic service to date goes to Albert E. Terfing, a farmer, of Oxon Hill, Md., who has come into town every day and given the service of his car to the station. Harry E. Gladman of this city also has volunteered his car, and Sayer for the constant use of his automobile. Those in charge of the station said that the district government has refused to put its cars at the service of the recruiting stations.

One youth tried to enlist in the district of Columbia National Guard by mail. A letter was received at the Pennsylvania avenue station from a young man, who said it was his desire to enlist in the guard, saying that he was an orphan, eight years old, and could give the written consent of his guardian to enlist. He inclosed two pictures of himself and an enlistment blank. The letter was turned over to Col. Simms, chief recruiting officer, who said he would advise the young man that the National Guard will be very glad of his service, and instruct him to come to Washington and enlist in person.

Several men who volunteered this morning were unable to answer satisfactorily the question of the officers as to how their dependent wives and children would be supported while they were in the service. Such men were rejected, and a satisfactory answer were rejected.

Latest List of Recruits.

Those who have enlisted from noon yesterday to noon today are:

John Lasbore, 618 Kiefer place northwest.
Marco Pica, 309 14th street northwest.
George Prander, 612 C street southwest.
John Henry, 1224 L street northwest.
Maurice Cook, 1223 3rd street northwest.
Raymond S. Perkins, 1050 Jefferson street northwest.
James E. Norris, Rock Point, Md.
Paul Ascamakes, Glen Echo, Md.
John R. Hudlow, 1645 8th street northeast.
Oscar Seal, Shepard road, District of Columbia.
Charles Wolf, 1603 E street northwest.
George T. Gurr, 934 E street northwest.
Henry A. Hall, Bristow, Va.
Dix, 1225 Kenoan street northwest.
John H. Wadner, 1431 10th street northwest.
William Widdler, 1400 U street northwest.
George Tyler, 991 Florida avenue northwest.
William L. Taylor, 432 10th street northwest.
Charles M. Pitts, 45 H street northeast.
James H. Oden, Gaithersburg, Md.
Charles Hutchinson, 1000 G street southeast.
John J. Frendable, 704 F street northeast.
Frank R. Cady, 2402 Pennsylvania avenue.
O'Connell Woods, Chapel Hill, N. C.
James A. O'Brien, 1744 North Capitol street.
Joseph J. Buckler, 1241 4th street southeast.
Albert Weisenborn, 733 6th street northeast.
Claude L. Bournan, Takoma Park, D. C.
Lawrence R. Barghausen, Brentwood, Md.
George W. Anderson, 5501 Blair road.
Donald H. Sutherland, 227 E street northwest.
Parker H. Worthy, Midland, Mass.
Robert M. Thayer, 8145 P street northwest.
Clair C. Lloyd, 648 I street southeast.
Robert M. Mansueti, Baltimore.
Daniel Berrihard, Baltimore.
Lewis A. Coleman, 1251 Wisconsin avenue.
William R. Heller, 51 Q street northwest.
Joseph S. Hargnan, 912 8th street northwest.
Amos S. Schiller, 9 H street.

Red Cross Issues Appeal.

The American Red Cross, through William H. Taft, chairman of the central governing committee, has appealed to the public for funds with which to help carry on relief work at the front. Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross headquarters, 1234 H street northwest, or to the local chapter, in care of Howard S. Resende, at the building of the American Red Cross and Trust Company, 15th street and New York avenue northwest.

John Dolph has been appointed chairman of the relief committee of the club to be held tomorrow, following the return of D. J. Callahan, president of the club, to the city today.

U. S. CONSULATE SACKED BY THE MOB AT TORREON

Mayor and Carranza Troops Lead Crowd, Crying "Death to the Gringos!"

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 27.—The United States consulate at Torreon, Mexico, was demolished June 18 by a mob of 3,000 civilians, led by the mayor of the city and a Carranza army band, according to American refugees arriving here late yesterday. The populace was attending a bullfight, according to the refugees, when de facto government troops forced them to join in an anti-American demonstration.

The mob, dashed through the streets shouting "Death to all the gringos!" and, upon reaching the consulate, destroyed the furniture and then wrecked the building. Afterward the mob congregated in the central plaza of the town, where a mass meeting was held. The mayor and other prominent Mexicans, it is said, addressed this meeting, inciting the populace against Americans. The mob then proceeded to the United States being run out of the country. Among the Americans arriving here were H. C. Brown, J. J. Martin, J. A. Rogers, F. M. Howard, S. Spreckelmyer, E. A. Porter and his family, Willis Lee, W. H. Sturgeon and family, Mrs. Mary Love and her two children. These refugees are en route to their homes in various parts of the United States.

A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea, warning them not to be guided by all light-houses on the Mexican coast. A few lights have been extinguished and the characteristics of others changed so that dependence cannot be placed on them.

REFUGEES ARRIVING AT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.



MANY MEXICANS ARE FLEEING FROM THE INTERIOR AND ARRIVING DAILY AT EL PASO, WHERE THEY ARE SEEKING REFUGE.

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German Statement.

The official German statement today says: "On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage to the Germans, and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with special intensity against us on both sides of the Somme."

"As a result of the bombardment of Neuville, the French, twenty-two of their own countrymen were either killed or wounded."

"On the right bank of the Meuse, French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and south of the village of Fleury were effective. In Chapire wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoner."

100 German Batteries in Action.

An official review of the fighting on the Verdun front during the last week says the bombardment assumed a character of unheard-of violence June 22, and that French observers counted 100 German batteries in action. They were concentrating their principal effort in penetrating the village of Fleury and the region of Froide Terre and Fleury, east of Verdun.

On Saturday the Germans succeeded in penetrating the village of Fleury and the region of Froide Terre and Fleury, east of Verdun.

The Italians have captured Posina and Arsiero. The war office also announced the capture of Mount Elara, Taverle, Spitz, Kesseler and Cima Della Satta and the crests on the Caldera and Campanella.

The latest Austrian communication admits that the Austrians have shortened their fighting front in the Italian breach between the Rivers Brenta and Etsch. The retreat here, it is claimed, was unhindered by the Italians.

Italian Official Report.

In addition to the bulletin announcing the Austrian retreat north of the Mandrielle road, the Italian war office issued the following statement covering the various stages of the operations: "We advanced from the Arsa valley to the Sette Comuni plateau. In the Arsa valley we took the town of Arsa, the village of Monte Lemerle. Our line detachments drove in the enemy at the head of the Monte Prucchi ravine and advanced to the Arsa valley. The greatest progress was made on the right flank, where we occupied Pira Fara and pushed to the outskirts of Arsiero."

"On the Sette Comuni plateau we occupied the northern slopes of Monte Bualbino, Belmonte, Pannocico, Barco and Cengio, southwest of the line running through Monte Longara, Gallo, Alasio and the village of Cengio, where we are firmly established. Northeast of the plateau we took Monte Cimone and Monte Castellaro and Monte Delle, west of Cima di Caldera."

Both Russians and Turks Are Delivering Attacks in Regions of Near East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The following announcement has been made at the Russian war office:

"In Persia Russian troops of all arms, under protection of their fortified positions, made an attack June 26 against our forces east of Servil. The engagement lasted until evening. The Russians finally withdrew without accomplishing their purpose, having suffered considerable losses."

"In the north our troops advancing from Sineh met a regiment of Russian cavalry."

Position Regarded Precarious.

Gen. von Bothmer's position is regarded as precarious as a result of this operation. His right flank has been completely uncovered, and Russian military critics believe he will without doubt be forced to fall back along his whole line before Tarnopol.

In the face of stiff counter attacks, the Russians have been able to push a breach in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski to a point which threatens that town and endangers Brody, the gateway to Lemberg from the east. According to the military expert of the Bourge Gazette, the Russian position is precarious in the region and have filled up the ranks of Archduke Ferdinand's broken army, which was routed by our forces.

Russian Communication.

The official statement follows: "There has been intense artillery fire in many sectors in the regions of Jabotinsk and Dvinsk."

"In the region east of Horodzyshy, north of Baranovitch, after a violent bombardment of our trenches near the Hloroboff farm on Sunday night the enemy took the offensive, but was repulsed. At the same time on the road to Slutsk the enemy attempted to approach our trenches on the Shara river, but was repulsed by our fire."

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